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AND  
**COLONIAL JOURNAL.**

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**NOTICE.**—Communications relating to claims against the Society, Emigrants, Agencies, Reports from Agents, &c., are to be addressed to **S. WILKESON**, General Agent of the American Colonization Society.

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**EXPEDITION TO LIBERIA.**—The ship *Saluda*, Capt. Waters, just returned from Liberia, will be despatched again for that colony the 1st of August.—She will sail from Norfolk, and it is desirable that all emigrants who are to take passage in her should be got ready with as little delay as possible.—The philanthropic and humane are earnestly solicited to aid these emigrants in making their preparations, and in reaching the place at which they are to embark.

S. WILKESON,  
*Gen. Agent Am. Col. Society.*

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**CONDITION OF THE AFRICAN COLONIES.**

The very recent news from Liberia, per the Colonization Society's ship *Saluda*, at Philadelphia, is almost exclusively of a very cheering character. Governor Buchanan, who went out in the *Saluda*, was every where received by the colonists with enthusiasm, and the new constitution for the colonies adopted under the most flattering auspices. With respect to the advancement of agriculture, Governor Buchanan, in a letter to the Hon. S. Wilkeson, General Agent of the American Colonization Society, says, "I was very much gratified in passing up the St. Paul's river, to see the extent of improvements since my last visit three years ago. From New Georgia to Millsburg, a distance of about 17 miles, the right bank of the river presents an almost continuous line of cultivated farms, many of them, too, of considerable size." And again, speaking of Millsburg, "there were about 4,000 bushels of potatoes raised here last year, besides corn, cassada, rice, and va-

rious garden vegetables. This year there is both at Millsburg and along the whole line of the St. Paul's, at least ten times the quantity of corn planted than there has been in any former year." "New Georgia I found the same thrifty and prosperous place whose appearance so excited my admiration on my arrival three years ago. The village seemed but little changed, but the environs showed great and extended clearings, and large additions to the substantial sources of comfort and wealth." Speaking of the public farm, Governor Buchanan states, "every thing looked snug and farmer like, and the crops were very luxuriant. There are about thirty acres under cultivation, eight or nine of which are planted in sugar cane. This crop promises well, and will be ready for harvest about the 1st September, when we shall be able to put the sugar mill into operation."

The colonists exhibit a degree of industry and perseverance, which gives the best assurances of their future prosperity and ultimate success. On his visit to Bassa Cove the Governor writes, "since the 1st of January last, not less than 200 or 250 acres of new land had been cleared, and the business of clearing and planting was still going on with a vigor that astonished me." The colonies have made such progress towards their permanent establishment and self-government, that the Governor proposes to dismiss several officers and agents heretofore supported by the Society. This will materially lessen the expenses of the administration. Corroborative of Governor Buchanan's reports are the accounts of several respectable citizens of Liberia, who came over in the Saluda to purchase goods, and some to visit their friends. One of these citizens the writer has conversed with, who speaks of the country and its prospects in the highest terms. He considers it, in all respects, preferable to America for the colored man. In answer to an inquiry, if there were not some discontented colonists? he said "yes, there are some too lazy to work, who would be discontented any where." But he doubted if the offer were made, whether they would come back, "as it is much easier even for a lazy man to get a living in Liberia than in America." The colonists are healthy, and the industrious generally in a thriving condition. There are churches, temperance societies, and schools, as well supported as in any part of America.

Over all this prosperity there hangs a lowering cloud, and one which the colonists are unable to remove. The cursed slave trade is pushed almost into the very waters of Liberia, with a vigor and rapacity heretofore unknown. The benevolent people of the Union, without respect to party or sect, have given their means to provide an asylum for the degraded sons of Africa, where they may better their condition, and will they now believe that this trade is now greatly increased from its being protected by the *American flag*. The British and American Governments, impelled by the cries of humanity among their people, have declared this traffic piracy; and now, from the failure of the latter to co-operate with the former in suppressing it, it is carried on with perfect impunity. The British cruisers are active, but the

chased pirate has only to hoist the American flag, and is exempted from capture. More than rumor even points to American citizens holding highly responsible stations, as conniving at this business. Will our people consent that the banner of our country, which floats so proudly in every sea, which is associated with so many recollections of national glory, and which is a protection from every foe, civilized or barbarian—that this flag shall be prostituted to the protection of a trade at whose horrid enormities Christianity weeps and humanity shudders! We have the power, in conjunction with others, to prevent a single slave ship leaving the coast of Africa: instead of doing this, the immunity enjoyed by our flag has increased the number ten fold. In this emergency will not the earnest appeals of the American people, the expression of public opinion be so loud in the ears of Government as to utterly abolish it? This is a subject on which good men, of whatever name, section, or party, cannot differ; it is the cause of humanity—of bleeding, imploring weakness against the thirst of gold and arbitrary power.

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LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE SOCIETY.

NEW ORLEANS, *June 22, 1839.*

On Sunday evening last I addressed a public meeting of the friends of African Colonization in this city, in the Presbyterian church on Lafayette square; and on Thursday evening the Louisiana State Colonization Society assembled at the same place, at which the Hon. Judge Bullard presided, when a preamble and resolutions were submitted by J. A. Maybin, esq., which, after a very impressive and able address from the Rev. William Winans, of Mississippi, were unanimously adopted. These resolutions (which you will find in the papers of this city) give the sanction of the Louisiana Society to the proceedings of the American Colonization Society at its late annual meeting, and to the amendments there made in its constitution.

It was a subject for regret, that the Rev. R. S. Finley, the efficient agent of the Louisiana Society, and who has also labored so successfully for the cause in Mississippi, was unable to be present at this meeting, though it is understood that he concurs in the union with the General Society, secured by the recent action of these associations. He designs to visit the northern States this season, and, I trust, will render very important service to a cause which for years he has so ably advocated.

It were unwise, if not vain, to solicit funds here now; because of the heat of the season, the absence of thousands of citizens, and the gloomy condition of commercial affairs. At another time, and by judicious measures, the citizens of New Orleans may be excited to earnest and generous action to promote the cause. No States will do more for colonization than Mississippi and Louisiana.

New Orleans is already a great city, and extending its limits and adding to the number of its fine and noble buildings every year. The Methodist and Episcopal churches (both handsome buildings) have been completed since my last visit. The City Exchange in Louis street, and the St. Charles street hotel, are probably the largest hotels in the world. The latter building resembles more than any building I have seen our capitol in Washington. The arrangements made some two or three years ago for separating the

French and American portions of the city into distinct departments or municipalities, have contributed immensely to its growth and prosperity. Samuel J. Peters, esq., one of the most wealthy and intelligent merchants, has, as president of the City Bank, member of the Council of the Second Municipality, and chairman of the Finance Committee, evinced great enterprise and ability in the work of public improvement, and won very distinguished confidence and respect from his fellow-citizens.

On Monday last I visited the Rev. R. S. Finley's residence in Pine Grove, about fifty miles distant, and sixteen from Madisonville, on the opposite side of Lake Ponchartrain. To this neighborhood a number of wealthy families from this city resort in summer for health and retirement. In this wide spread pine forest, extending in some directions for hundreds of miles, Mr. Finley has established an institution for the education of young ladies. He has also secured the erection of a small church within a few yards of his house, in which he preaches to a congregation gathered from a wide distance around him. No other Presbyterian minister is to be found in that region, which is indeed but very thinly settled, and offers no temptations to men hastening to be rich and in love with a crowded society. Yet Pine Grove has its attractions, and not the least to the contemplative and religious is its separation from the influences of intemperance, avarice, and the numerous and agitating passions and vices of a more productive and populous country. A pure air and good water, rich grasses to sustain large herds of cattle, a soil capable, by *cultivation*, of producing corn, fruits, and vegetables in abundance, innumerable flowers, and birds of sweetest song, with honey from the hive and tree, are blessings which those who can appreciate may freely and richly enjoy. Here God is, nor can man easily forget his presence. The vine and the mulberry tree may be successfully cultivated on these pine lands; and from the earth, comparatively sterile as it appears to be, the hand of industry may draw forth abundant means of subsistence for a dense population. Those who prefer splendid fortunes to health, industry, contentment, and virtue—nature in her pride and luxury, rather than in her plain dress and simplicity of life, will hardly seek a home in the pine groves of Louisiana.

G.

P. S. A number of the ladies of this city met yesterday to promote the object of their association, which has for some time existed to aid the cause of colonization, education, and christianity in Africa. Much may be anticipated from their zeal and resolution in this blessed work.

#### EFFECTS OF COLONIZATION.

An earnest of the good that must ultimately result to Africa from the success of the colonization cause, may be discovered in the following editorial of the Liberia Herald:

*Doings of Colonization.*—At no place can the practical influence of colonization be seen and felt more clearly and forcibly than at New Georgia, a settlement composed, with the exception of three families, entirely of native Africans. This fact was forced upon our mind, when a short time ago we had occasion, accompanied by our family, to spend a couple of days at this place. We had previously notified Thomas Davis, a *native*, a *magistrate*, and a *member* of the Baptist church, that we should put up with him. On our arrival we found that, though we had rather unceremoniously invited ourselves, our host was anxiously awaiting our arrival, and had made ample preparation for our reception. The house, a neat wooden cottage about twenty feet by sixteen, finished in a style that indicated a laudable ambition in

the master, displayed in its interior all the parapheraalia that are ordinarily to be found in the cottage of the decent liver in America. Of a piece with the house, was the garniture of the table. Fish, fowls, meats, rice, cassada, and potatoes, abundant, and well served up, was the fare set before us at each meal; all of which was rendered doubly palatable by the cordiality and hearty welcome with which brother Davis served us. *Help you self, (said he,) I no be Merica man, any ting you see eat em: pose man came my house, I like see him eat plenty;* while with great difficulty we prevailed on him to join us at table, insisting on waiting until we had finished. We have selected this instance as a fair specimen of these people's general hospitality. At church on the Sabbath their conduct was not only pleasing but imitable. There was a large number of persons from the Cape, and the church was filled to overflowing; and as soon as a stranger was seen standing for want of a seat, some one of the New Georgians would arise and tender the stranger his, until at length they were nearly all standing in the aisle or without the door, while the strangers occupied the seats. These people were once the subjects of a dark and disgusting heathenism, without hope, and without God in the world; then the victims of a cruel and relentless avarice—the doomed of slavery and bitter scorn—apparently consigned, while breathing the breath of animal life, to a moral, mental, and political tomb. But better things were in store for them. In a propitious hour they were rescued from the monster's fangs, their chains uninvited, and they brought back to the land of their fathers, where now they sit and worship under their own vine and fig tree, none making them afraid. This is what colonization has done. Where is the man that assumes the hallowed name of philanthropist who can, in view of such godlike results, oppose the peaceful redeeming scheme of voluntary colonization.

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LIBERIA.

The following is an extract from a Letter to the Board, by Thomas H. Taylor, of Liberia, an African, and one of the earlier emigrants. It presents the condition of the colonists, and the capacities of the soil in a clear and honest light:

"I cannot refrain from writing that agriculture is marching forward; the spirit of domestic independence is getting into almost every family; and you can read it in almost every countenance; convinced that with a little assistance they can live comfortably. We can enjoy the necessities of life in abundance; and as for the luxuries of America, we should not, and after a while we will not, be much concerned about them. The most important articles in the economy of health are, bread—this we make; salt—this we can make also; water, of which we have an abundance at Millsburgh, good all the year; and plenty of exercise, of which we can take as much as we please. Now the luxuries of life, we can make many of them—such as sugar and coffee; and we can raise beef, mutton, goats, hogs, turkeys, ducks, and chickens, and catch fine fish out of our river. And some of the delicacies of life, too, if you please. We can preserve the ginger from our own gardens; we make a beautiful citrine from the green papaw: from the same a delightful pie, much like a green apple pie. A fine jelly and preserve may be made of the *guaver*, and a delightful tart, almost equal to the cranberry, from a cherry, we call it, much like the cranberry. Some other little delicacies, but I do not recollect them just now. Now, all that is wanting is, plenty of money, to make us affluent; then our foolish hearts will become vain, and forget God, and God will be justly displeased with us, and take away what we

have. It is certain, however, that a little assistance is needed, to enable the farmers to make experiments in agriculture. The summer or spring wheat that is raised in America would most likely grow in this country. Buckwheat, I cannot see why it would not do as well here as in America. Rice grows in any situation or almost any season. Oats certainly will grow here. The people brought from Virginia some oats, a small quantity of which I have planted or sown for experiment.

Millsburgh, in my humble opinion, with what industry and enterprise she now possesses, and a liberal assistance from our benevolent friends and lovers of industry in the United States and elsewhere, would soon become a source of great agricultural interest to the whole colony. In writing this, I do not wish to be understood to attempt, in the least, to derogate from the agricultural reputation of any of the other settlements. I believe, however, that it is now a conceded point that Millsburgh possesses superior advantages in this respect, over most, if not all the other settlements in the colony. Facts, bearing directly upon this position, might be adduced; lest, however, I should be thought unduly prejudiced in favor of my own settlement, I forbear.

It is very discouraging to our farmers, who have been accustomed to the assistance of animals in America, to have to depend entirely upon the hoe as a substitute for the plough, and themselves for the horse. But one thing encourages them; that is, that with one-third of the labor they can make a crop in this country that it would require for the same purpose in America."

#### LIBERIA HERALD.

The following is an extract from the editorial columns of the Liberia Herald, brought by the Saluda, Capt. Waters :

From the 15th to the 18th of this month, we were on a visit to the promising and interesting settlement of Millsburg. Our visit was of a religious character—to attend a Union or Quarterly Meeting of the Baptist Churches, appointed by the last Association. Brethren from different churches and settlements attended. The exercises of the occasion were conducted with the utmost order, regularity and decorum, and were solemn, impressive and refreshing. Though we are not so happy as to report any converts as the fruits of the meeting, yet we are permitted to believe, that the good seed were sown in some hearts, till then destitute of religious emotions, which we trust will germinate, and under the Divine blessing, produce a glorious crop to the honor of God.

While there, we for the first time ascended the eminence directly in the rear of the settlement, and we had no sooner cast our eye around on the beautiful prospect and scenery, that met the vision on every side, than we learned more of the general aspect of the country, than we had from all the imperfect and erroneous descriptions we had hitherto seen. The river St. Paul, on whose northwestern bank the settlement is seated, washes on its southeastern side, the base of a long range of high land, gradually rising in elevation as it recedes from the river, until its shadowy outline fades in the distance from the vision. This high land towers in one or two instances into considerable mountains which clad in the sober gray of the forest, overtopping and overlooking the whole, bring strongly to the mind the idea of towers and castles, on the redoubts of a fortified city. On the northwest, the land appears to run off into an extended champaign terminated by the shore of the Atlantic on the west, and the eastern bank of Little Cape Mount River on the north, dotted by eminences or hillocks of inconsiderable elevation.

Immediately beneath our feet, the infant settlement reposed in quiet tranquility, shaded and fanned by the mammoth leaves of the ever verdant Plantain and Banana, of which a great abundance is raised in the settlement. To give the finishing touch to the picture, the romantic St. Paul was seen—now wending its noiseless way over its sandy bed, then curling and foaming over the rocks sprinkled across its channel—now expanding in full view between the opening of the trees, then losing itself behind the shrubbery that skirts its banks. The prospect as crayoned on our imagination, defies description, and afforded a most interesting subject for the pencil. But, unfortunately, the only penciling of which we are capable is—occasionally staining the smooth surface of an unfortunate sheet of paper, with ink and *Calamo*.

The soil about Millsburg is a stiff red clay, mingled with sand, under a very thin stratum of vegetable mould; the latter being the result of vegetable decomposition. The soil has been extolled as highly fecund and productive. But we beg leave, with all due deference to the judgment of our farmers, to dissent from the prevailing opinion, and we establish our opinion on two well known facts. *First*, on the fact that *such a soil cannot* be permanently productive in the heat and wet of this climate. And *secondly*, on the fact that no amount of effort nor industry, has been able to produce the abundant crops, in articles supposed to be peculiar to temperate regions, which were easily reared in the first years of the settlement. These abundant crops were unquestionably the result of the manure which the soil derived from the burning of the bush, shrubbery and grass by which the land had been so densely covered. From these facts we draw the conclusion, that though the soil is not at present productive, it can be easily made so by a compost, or by an admixture with suitable earths. It should be borne in mind, that we have no reference to the capabilities of the soil in producing those articles that seem indiginous to the country, such as cassada, rice, coffee, cotton, sugar-cane, nor even potatoes, of which there is (and may there always be) an abundant quantity.

On our way home, we called by invitation at White-Plains, the residence and scene of operations of the Rev. B. R. Wilson, of the M. E. Church. We take pleasure in bearing testimony to the energy and industry with which this gentleman has pushed forward the objects of the mission; of which a dwelling house, work shop, school house, and other necessary outbuildings—all neat, commodious and convenient, are standing evidences; while about a dozen little sons of the forest, redeemed from the contaminating influences of heathenism, and literally clothed in their right mind, regularly attending upon the ministrations of the sanctuary, and bowing around the family altar, is an evidence of a more deeply interesting fact—that this industry and energy have been directed to the noblest ends. After peregrinating the location, which has considerable of the romantic and the picturesque, we sat down about 10 o'clock, A. M. before a most excellent collation, to which having done justice, we resumed our boat.

#### AFRICA'S LUMINARY.

The editor of the Liberia Herald greets the appearance of this new paper in the following language :

*Africa's Luminary.*—This is the title of a semi-monthly published in this town, under the auspices and patronage of the Missionary Society of the M. E. church, edited by Rev. John Says and Doctor S. M. E. Goheen. We hail the appearance of the Luminary as an able coadjutor in the work of illuminating Africa, and of imparting abroad correct information of the

Colony, and the country generally; and we have every thing in the character, intelligence, and industry of the editors to warrant the highest anticipations. The first number crept into existence on the 15th instant; and though the editors in their prospectus declare, with usual and becoming *editorial* modesty, that the editorial cap "sits rather awkwardly" on their unaccustomed heads, we do assure them, but for the announcement, we should have concluded it had received the adjustment of years. It is not the least of our pleasure to perceive in the editorial reference to the death of the unfortunate Mr. Finley, a determination on the part of the editors to pursue a straightforward and truth-telling course. It is only by this course that we can hope to draw any important aid to the Colony or country from abroad. Deception will eventually be exposed, and brand the deceiver and the cause with infamy and detestation. Florid and exaggerated statements have been the bane of the Colony; and as we find in all past experience and instances an unaccountable propensity to mystify, amplify, and magnify every thing said, done, seen, or thought, in this land of dreamy mysteriousness, a ceaseless regard should be had to the soberness of truth. The *Luminary* is printed on good paper, with a clear type; is embellished by a vignette significant of its character, and in its mechanical execution does credit to him of the *stick*. We take as much pleasure in recommending the *Luminary* to our readers, as we shall in occasionally enriching the *HERALD* with extracts from its columns.

#### AUXILIARY SOCIETIES.

##### MISSISSIPPI COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the Mississippi State Colonization Society, held this day in the Methodist church, the Rev. WILLIAM WINANS (the President being absent) the senior Vice-President was called to the chair, and THOMAS McDANNOLD (the secretary being absent) was appointed Secretary.

The meeting having been opened by prayer, and its object stated, the President called on the Rev. Mr. Gurley, Secretary and General Agent of the American Colonization Society, to address the Society, who, after having read the Constitution of the American Colonization Society, gave a lucid exposition of the objects, condition, discouragements, and prospects of the Society of which he is agent; and concluded by an eloquent appeal to the judgment, patriotism, and benevolence of the friends of the cause.

After which, resolutions touching the relations hereafter to exist between this society and the American Colonization Society were offered by Dr. John Ker, and were under discussion when the society adjourned, to meet to-morrow morning, at ten o'clock, in this house.

— FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 7, 1839.

The society met according to adjournment, the Rev. William Winans in the chair, and, after being opened by prayer, the resolutions under discussion yesterday were called up; and after a free and full discussion, and some amendments, they, together with the preamble, were adopted. They are in the following words, to wit:

Whereas this society cannot consistently with the existing constitution adopt any change therein, except at an annual meeting; and whereas we believe it to be of the greatest importance to preserve union among the friends of the cause, and to adopt the most effectual measures to prevent confliction of views or collision in action, this society deem it proper to express their sentiments in the following resolutions, viz:

1. *Resolved*, That this society consider the American Colonization Society as, in every way, entitled to our respect and veneration as the parent institution, and that in any

separate action on our part, we have never contemplated or designed an entirely independent position.

2. *Resolved*, That we highly approve of the design of the other friends of the cause of Colonization, to establish bonds of union and harmony of action both here and in Africa; and that, to this end, we recommend to the next annual meeting of this society the adoption of the recently amended constitution of the American Colonization Society, and the adaptation of our constitution to said constitution, provided the following propositions or articles shall be considered as compatible therewith, and as such shall be approved of by the parent society, viz: 1st. The Mississippi State Colonization Society reserves to itself the right of appointing its own agent for their colony founded in Africa, and to clothe him with such authority and power as may be necessary to the fulfilment of his duty, provided such authority and power be not inconsistent with the order of laws and form of government adopted by the American Colonization Society for Liberia and, secondly, of having its territory extended to not less than thirty-five miles of continuous sea-coast.

After which a motion was made by Mr. Forshey to appoint a committee of three to draft a new constitution in conformity with the constitution of the American Colonization Society, and to report the same to the next annual meeting of the society for adoption. The chairman appointed Dr. John Ker, Rev. B. M. Drake, and Rev. S. G. Winchester, said committee.

The following resolutions were then offered by the Rev. S. G. Winchester:

*Resolved*, That this society is deeply impressed with the magnitude and benevolence of the scheme of the American Colonization Society, in its relations both to the United States and to Africa, and deem this scheme worthy of the generous and persevering support of the citizens of this State.

*Resolved*, That the scheme of African colonization commands itself to our judgment and regards, as adapted to unite the friends of benevolence and religion throughout the whole country in endeavors entirely unexceptionable, to confer on Africa the blessings of knowledge, civilization, and christianity.

*Resolved*, That, in the judgment of this society, the people of the Southern States of this Union are beyond any other people entrusted by Providence with the means of conferring on Africa the abovementioned blessings; and as a christian, patriotic, and benevolent people, they are urged by the most weighty considerations to assist the free colored population of this country in founding and extending republican and christian commonwealths on her shores.

*Resolved*, That the plan of securing for this cause throughout the Union twenty thousand subscriptions of ten dollars each annually for ten years, is entirely approved by this society, and is earnestly recommended to the consideration of our fellow-citizens of this State.

*Resolved*, That, in reliance on Divine Providence, and in hope of the co-operation of the citizens of this State, this society will attempt, as soon as possible, the organization of a Colonization Society in each county of the State, auxiliary to this society.

*Resolved*, That the Executive Committee of this society be authorized to employ a suitable agent, and to take such other steps as may be necessary to carry into effect the fifth resolution.

The meeting then adjourned.

Great harmony and good feeling prevailed throughout the meeting.

WILLIAM WINANS, *President.*

THOMAS McDANNOLD, *Secretary.*

NATCHEZ, JUNE 7, 1839.

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NEW HAMPSHIRE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The anniversary of the New Hampshire Colonization Society was helden at Concord, the 6th June, 1839. The following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:—

Rev. John H. Church, *President*. Samuel Fletcher, Esq. Concord, Ebenezer Adams, Esq. Hanover, Rev. Zedekiah S. Barstow, Keene, John Rogers, Esq. Plymouth, Hon. Nathaniel G. Upham, Concord, David Currier, jr. Esq. Chester, Col. William Kent, Concord, Hon. David L. Morrill, do., Rev. Jonathan French, Northampton, Rev. Phineas Cook, Lebanon, *Vice Presidents*. Samuel Fletcher, Concord, Rev. Asa B. Tenney, do., Rev. Jonathan Clement, Chester, Hon. Joshua Darling, Henniker, Rev. Abraham Burnham, Pembroke, Rev. Isaac Knight, Franklin, Rev. Moses B. Chase, Hopkinton, Rev.

Isaac Willey, Goffstown, Prof. Dixi Crosby, Hanover, Rev. Benjamin P. Stone, Concord, Hon. Samuel Morrill, do., Rev. John Woods, Newport, *Managers*. Dr. E. K. Webster, Hill, *Secretary*. George Hutchins, Esq. Concord, *Treasurer*.

CONNECTICUT COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The following is a list of the officers of the Society, chosen at the late annual meeting:—

Hon. Thomas S. Williams, *President*. Benjamin Silliman, M. D., LL. D., Rt. Rev. T. C. Brownell, D. D., LL. D., *Vice Presidents*. Rev. T. H. Gallaudet, *Secretary*. Seth Terry, Esq., *Treasurer*. Henry White, Hon. R. M. Sherman, LL. D., Rev. Leonard Bacon, Aaron N. Skinner, Richard Bigelow, Eliphalet Terry, Charles W. Rockwell, Hon. Seth P. Beers, *Managers*.

The contributions to the cause of African Colonization in Connecticut, during the past year, made to the State and Parent Societies, amount to more than \$1500; a sum larger than the contributions which have been made during any preceding year.

AFRICAN COLONIZATION.

The following remarks, from the Baltimore American, on the Colonization enterprise, are equally just and encouraging. One source of the fresh energy which the enterprise now betrays, may be found in the wisdom and humanity with which its claims are sustained by such journals as the American:

Even the most casual observer must have been struck with the manifestations of public feeling, for some time past, in behalf of African Colonization. Whatever may have been the cause, the change of sentiment has been such as to give assurance that time alone is required to effect the consummation of a scheme as purely philanthropic in its character, as it is widely extended in its effects. In the districts of country where doubts were formerly entertained, even by the best friends of the cause, as to its practicability, there appears to be no longer hesitation, and persons now look to the fulfilment of the designs of the Society as a matter subject to delay, but eventually certain. Instead of the occasional donations of moderate amounts, which were formerly made, like angel visits few and far between, we now hear of contributions by bequest and otherwise, sufficient of themselves to effect a great deal. Maryland may well be proud of the prominent part she has taken in behalf of this great project, and the day is not far distant when her agency in the matter will be regarded as one among the proudest circumstances connected with her history. The policy heretofore pursued by the State Society has been marked by sound discretion, the good effects of which are shown in the prosperity which has attended the settlement that bears the name of our native State, on the Coast of Africa. The great difficulty to be encountered in planting colonies, has always arisen from the jealousies of the aborigines of the country to be occupied, and the hostile disposition engendered between them and the colonists. In this respect Maryland in Africa has been particularly fortunate. So far as we are advised, no serious collisions have occurred, and if there have been occasional misunderstandings, they have been of so trivial a character as not to affect the prospects of the settlement. Such being the fortunate state of affairs, the next thing to be considered is how to make the thriving condition of those who have emigrated known to their friends here, and appreciated by them as it deserves. The policy of the opponents of colonization in the United States has uniformly been to cherish a distrust on the part of the colored population, and make them incredulous of the ac-

counts which from time to time have been brought to this country. These ignorant people are taught to believe that the tidings of prosperity, so much greater than was anticipated, are merely gotten up for the purpose of deceiving and entrapping those to whom they are addressed. A circumstance which is calculated to give weight to such misrepresentations, is the fact that the channel of communication is through the agents of the Society, who are naturally suspected of wishing to give such a coloring to matters as may favor their own views. That this impression should be corrected is evident to all, but the difficulty is how to effect this end. The only mode of doing it, as far as we can see, is to let the intercommunication between America and the colonies in Africa be under the control of the colonists on the one side, and their friends in the United States on the other, which can alone be done by a line or lines of packets, which shall ply regularly between the two countries. There is not the slightest doubt that a most advantageous traffic might be carried on in the exchange of African products of various kinds for manufactured articles made in this country; and, besides, if these packets were established, persons having a desire to emigrate could take a trip and judge for themselves. There need be no compulsion nor any undue influence exercised, as, if they found things such as represented they would stay, and if not, they could come back at their pleasure. The mistake that seems to have been committed in reference to these colonies is, that they are looked upon as a sort of banishment instead of what they in reality are, places to which colored people who desire self-government may go if they think proper. The same thing has existed in reference to other colonies, among which may be named some of those of our own country. To be sent to the colonies was, during the early settlement of America, esteemed a punishment, and therefore persons declined coming, but it was very soon found that to come to America was to secure independence in a pecuniary as well as a political point of view, and then persons of the greatest respectability were found eager to better their fortunes by a trip to the new world. The simple circumstance of being separated from family and friends has its weight on such occasions, but how unworthy of consideration is the momentary pain of a separation when compared with the advantages to be gained. Nor is this separation indispensable; families and connections may embark together, and then the place of residence alone is changed—a matter of very little consequence when old associations are preserved. African Colonization has always appeared to us, when stripped of the mystification that some people would cast about it, nothing more nor less than a plan by which descendants of the African race are enabled to go to the land of their forefathers, and there enjoy the political independence and civil and social consideration which, owing to peculiar circumstances, they can never possess here. The advantage to be gained is on the part of the blacks, and they should be eager to embrace it.

#### THE SHIP OF THE ABOLITIONISTS.

The Liberia Herald has the following clever hit at the proposed enterprise of the Abolitionists:

We have heard that our friends, the anti-colonizationists in America, are talking of sending out a ship to carry the colonists back to *Egypt*, that they may wallow a little longer among the pots, and again browse on gourds and mellons. Success to them. We shall hail the arrival of the ship with pleasure: there are some here whose going would cause but little regret, and who would answer as an excellent shuttlecock for the different parties in America. So much pure benevolence as is manifested in such a step, will

surely provide the expedition with every thing conducive to comfort, and therefore we are not certain we will not avail ourselves of a gratuitous trip, reserving, however, the privilege of returning when we think proper. As the object of the expedition will be to benefit the man of color, it would greatly conduce to this object if they were to send by the vessel for those who might not choose to return, a few pairs of cards, spinning wheels, looms, hoes, ploughs, &c., and they might also instruct the captain, as it would not be much out of the way, to call at Cape de Verd, and bring along a few jack asses, horses, &c. This would be a most acceptable service, and would confer a double benefit to carry away those who are anxious to go, and effectually serve us who are so simple as to wish to be free.

A SIGN.

The following letter is one of those signs of the times which indicate public sentiment. No agent, to our knowledge, had visited Princeton to excite interest or raise funds; and we are entirely ignorant as to the source of the impulse, unless it be attributable to the abolitionists. They very often, in the bitterness with which they denounce the colonization cause, raise an opposite feeling to the one intended, which results in an increase of our means to carry it on. We hope the example of Princeton will find imitators in every town in the United States.

PRINCETON, GIBSON COUNTY, (IND.) JUNE 13, 1839.

At a meeting of the citizens of this vicinity, called for the purpose of organizing a Colonization Society, Judge Hall was appointed chairman, and Rev. J. McMasters secretary.

The following resolutions were presented by Rev. J. McMasters, which he supported by an able address to the meeting, and were adopted with but two dissenting votes:

*Resolved, 1st.* That the colonizing, with their own consent, the free people of color, together with such slaves as may be liberated by their masters, in Africa, or elsewhere, is an object commanding itself to the judgment and generous support of every patriot, philanthropist, and christian in these United States.

*2d.* That it is expedient to organize a Colonization Society in this place, auxiliary to the American Colonization Society.

*3d.* That an effort be made to raise in this village and vicinity, by donation and subscription, the sum of two hundred dollars in aid of African colonization.

A committee, consisting of Rev. J. McMasters, Hon. E. Embree, Robert Stockwell, sen. and James W. Hoge, were appointed to report a constitution for the Society. A constitution was reported accordingly and adopted, and the following persons were appointed officers:

Hon. Samuel Hall, *President.* Rev. John Kell, and Hon. E. Embree, *Vice Presidents.* Rev. Mr. McCord, *Secretary.* Robert Milburn, *Treasurer.* John Arbuthnot, Robert Stockwell, sen., James W. Hoge, John Lagow, General William Daniel, and John McCoy, *Managers.*

The Americans are successfully planting free negroes on the coast of Africa; a greater event possibly in its consequences, than any that has occurred since Columbus set sail for the new world.—*Westminster Review of 1831.*

## CONVENTION OF SOCIETIES HAVING COLONIES ON THE COAST OF AFRICA.

[Deferred Article.]

The Maryland Colonization Journal for February, which has just reached us, contains the official Report of the proceedings of the Convention held last fall, in Philadelphia, in relation to the several American settlements in Africa. Though the proceedings of this Convention were abortive, and though the Report does not exhibit them very clearly, the movement is so important a circumstance in the domestic history of Colonization, that the plan of this work requires us to copy the article. It is as follows:

## CONVENTION OF SOCIETIES HAVING COLONIES ON THE COAST OF AFRICA.

At a meeting of committees from societies having colonies on the coast of Africa, held in the office of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, September 25th, 1838, the following named persons were present, viz.—

*From the New York City Colonization Society*—Dr. Alexander Proudfit, and A. G. Phelps, Esq.

*From the Maryland State Colonization Society*—Messrs. J. H. B. Latrobe, Stuart, and Wm. Crane.

*From the American Colonization Society*—Messrs. R. R. Gurley, Seaton, and Wilkeson.

*From the Pennsylvania Colonization Society*—Messrs. Joel Jones, John Bell, Thos. Buchanan, Stephen Caldwell, Lewis P. Gebhard, and Robert B. Davidson.

Dr. Proudfit was called to the chair, and Messrs. Latrobe and Davidson appointed Secretaries.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. R. R. Gurley; after which, Mr. Buchanan stated the object of the meeting to be, to devise a plan for uniting the colonies in Africa under one general government.

Judge Wilkeson then offered the following resolutions, viz.—

*Resolved*, That, to promote the best interests of Liberia, it is expedient to unite the several colonies under a general government.

After considerable discussion, and several substitutes being offered for the above resolution, the meeting determined that the votes should be taken of the individuals present, and two votes allowed to each society represented.

The first vote in order was on Mr. Gurley's substitute, viz.—

*Resolved*, That a more perfect union of the friends of African Colonization, in their counsel and measures in this country, is most desirable, and that it is expedient to adopt a general government for the several colonies in Liberia.

The foregoing resolution being withdrawn, Mr. Latrobe's substitute was next in order—a motion was made to lay it on the table, but was lost. New York and Pennsylvania being both divided, and Washington voting in the affirmative, and Maryland in the negative, Mr. Latrobe's resolutions gave rise to a considerable debate, and, at a late hour, a motion was made to adjourn until Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock, which was lost—several of the members being obliged to leave town. Mr. Latrobe's resolutions were then adopted unanimously—the Washington members not voting, on the ground that they were not authorized to adopt the measures proposed.

1. *Resolved*, That it is expedient that there should be held a convention of delegates from the several societies having colonies on the coast of Africa, to consider a general plan for the commercial concerns of the colonies and their mutual intercourse and harmony.

2. *Resolved*, That a committee be appointed by the chair, of members from each society here represented, which shall be instructed to prepare a general plan for the commercial concerns of the colonies and their mutual intercourse and harmony.

3. *Resolved*, That such committee be directed to furnish to each of the said societies a copy of such general plan as they may agree upon, with a day and place named by said committee, at which each society shall be invited to send delegates to a convention, for the purpose of discussing and adopting the plan aforesaid, either as reported or amended by said convention.

The following named persons were then appointed the committee under the foregoing resolutions: From New York, Dr. Proudfit; Pennsylvania, Mr. Buchanan; Maryland, Mr. Latrobe; Washington, Judge Wilkeson and Mr. Gurley.

Mr. Latrobe then moved to adjourn, for the purpose of letting the Maryland members retire, as they could unite no further in the plans proposed. The motion was lost.

Judge Wilkeson called up Mr. Gurley's resolution, which had been withdrawn.

Mr. Phelps moved to adjourn sine die. Lost.

The question was taken on Mr. Gurley's resolution, and carried—the Maryland delegation declining to vote.

Mr. Gurley then moved to adjourn sine die. Lost.

Mr. Buchanan moved a re-consideration of Mr. Gurley's resolution, in order that the Maryland delegates might be permitted to retire, as they could not unite in any plan for a general government. The motion prevailed, and, without taking the question again on Mr. Gurley's resolutions,

On motion of Mr. Latrobe, the Convention adjourned.

JOHN H. B. LATROBE, } *Secretaries.*  
ROBT. B. DAVIDSON, }

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

*Between and among the Colonies of Liberia, being Colonies of free colored persons from the United States of America on the Western coast of Africa.*

1. The style of the Association shall be, the Associated Colonies of Liberia in West Africa.
2. Any colony composed of free colored persons from the United States of America may become a member of this association, if its legislative authority adopt these articles, and notify the fact to the legislative authorities of the older members of the association.
3. There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between and among the Associated Colonies of Liberia in West Africa. Each of them, for itself, renounces the right of making war upon each or any of the others. Any differences which may arise between them shall be referred to the arbitration of the convention of delegates hereinafter spoken of, or of all or some of the Associated Colonies, and the award made by such arbitrators shall be final, and the faith of each of the Associated Colonies is hereby pledged to abide by the same.
4. The Associated Colonies of Liberia in West Africa shall have a common flag, which shall be that now used by the colonies in Liberia and Maryland in Liberia, until the convention of delegates hereinafter mentioned shall otherwise provide.
5. The Associated colonies hereby adopt the decimal currency of the United States of America as the currency of the said Associated Colonies and each of them.
6. Fugitives from justice in any of the Associated Colonies shall be given up by any other of them, upon the demand of the principal executive authority of one colony upon the principal executive authority of another, accompanied by a proof of the crime and of the identity of the criminal. The executive of each colony shall have authority to issue a warrant for the arrest of any such fugitive. No person shall be accounted a fugitive from justice, unless, at the time of committing the offence, he was personally and actually within the jurisdiction of the colony whose laws he is charged with violating—a mere constructive presence shall not be sufficient.
7. Full faith and credit shall be given, in each of the aforesaid colonies, as well in courts of justice as elsewhere, to the legislative and judicial records of each of the other colonies, which, when produced on evidence, shall have the same effect in any other colony as in the colony in which it may originate. The proof of a record shall be a copy of it, attested by the proper officer, to which shall be attached a certificate from the governor or chief magistrate of the colony that the said certificate is in due form of law, and by the proper officer.
8. The citizens of each of the Associated Colonies shall have, in each of the other Associated Colonies, all the rights of citizens, except the right of suffrage, and such other rights as are necessarily connected with residence. They shall also have the privilege of becoming residents of any of the colonies at their pleasure, and shall be admitted to the rights of resident citizens upon the easiest terms upon which the most favored class of persons are so admitted.
9. Slavery and involuntary servitude, except involuntary servitude for a limited time, as the punishment of crimes, shall be forever unlawful in each and all of the Associated Colonies.
10. The slave trade shall be forever unlawful in each and all of the associated colonies. They each hereby yield to each of the others the right of search for ascertaining whether a vessel is engaged in the slave trade, and of capturing and condemning as prize any such vessel, belonging to any of the citizens of any of the Associated Colonies, which may be so engaged, together with her whole cargo. The presence of a slave on board any such vessel shall not be necessary to constitute or prove her a slave-trader, if the proof of the intention to take slaves on board can be otherwise satisfactorily made out.
11. Each of the Associated Colonies, by adopting these articles, recognizes the law of nations, as understood by the civilized nations of Europe and America, as binding upon it, and upon its courts of justice and citizens individually.

12. Each of the Associated Colonies, by adopting these articles, adopts the admiralty and maritime law, as understood and practised in the courts of the United States of America, as well in prize causes, or other, as its admiralty process to the enforcement of the revenue laws, and the laws for the suppression of the slave trade.

13. Every vessel arriving at any port within any of the Associated Colonies, for the purpose of trade, or of delivering goods, wares, or merchandize, shall be entered upon the books of the custom-house of such port; and it shall not be lawful to sell or land any part of her cargo until such entry has been made, and the duties hereinafter imposed paid upon the goods so landed or sold, under penalty of forfeiting the goods so landed or sold, and also the vessel, if the amount of the goods so landed or sold shall exceed five hundred dollars.

14. In order to make an entry under the provisions of the last preceding article, it shall be necessary for the master of the vessel to deliver to the collector, or other proper officer, a manifest, or manifests, in writing, verified by affirmation, and signed by him, containing a list of his whole cargo, with the name, or names, of the port, or ports, place, or places, where goods, in such manifests as mentioned, shall have been respectively taken on board, and the port, or ports, place, or places, for which the same are respectively destined, and the name, description and tonnage of such vessel, and the nation to which she belongs, and flag under which she sails, and the names of all consignees of any part of the cargo resident within such colony.

15. It shall not be lawful for any merchant vessel to sail from any of the ports of the Associated Colonies, without obtaining from the collector, or other proper officer, a clearance in the following—(*insert usual form of clearance in the United States.*) No such clearance shall be granted until the requisitions of the revenue laws shall have been complied with.

16. All goods, wares and merchandize, imported, landed or sold in any of the Associated Colonies, shall pay duties after such rates as the colonial legislature may have imposed.

17. Each colony may enact such revenue laws and regulations, consistent with the provisions of these articles, as it may deem proper.

18. All persons and vessels violating the revenue laws of any of the Associated Colonies, may be arrested, or attached, and proceeded against in the courts of any of the other colonies, in the same manner as in those of the colony whose laws have been violated.

19. These articles shall be binding on each colony which adopted them, provided they are adopted by at least two, and they shall be considered as the supreme law of the land in every place in which they are binding. The mode of adoption shall be by the action of the supreme legislature in each colony.

20. No change shall be made in these articles, or any of them, or in any of the laws or obligations which they impose, by any of the Associated Colonies, without the unanimous assent of all.

21. There shall be a convention of delegates held, from time to time, for the purpose of revising these articles, in which each of the colonies shall have an equal voice, or one vote, to be entrusted to so many delegates as its supreme legislature may think proper. The convention shall not meet oftener than once in three years, or seldomer than once in four years. Each convention shall, by a plurality of colonial voices, or votes, fix the time and place of the next meeting. It may also decide, by a majority of votes, differences between the colonies referred to it. It shall have no other authority, except to propose alterations in these articles to the legislatures of the several colonies, which, when adopted by the legislatures of all the Associated Colonies, and not before, shall be binding on them all, and, until so adopted, shall be binding on none.

22. The supreme legislative authority in each colony may, from time to time, suspend, within its own jurisdiction, the operation of the thirteenth and fourteenth articles aforesaid, until such time as this article may be abrogated in the manner prescribed in the twenty-first article.

23. The terms legislative authority and supreme legislature, throughout the articles, are to be understood as applying, in the first instance, to the society, or board, in the United States, which exercises legislative powers over any colony; and whenever such society, or board, renounces its authority, and it passes over to a legislative body in Africa, then, and not before, to such local legislature.

This Convention having proved abortive, these articles were not adopted; and the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society gave to the colonies a constitution on the 5th January, 1839, which will be found at page 68 of this volume.

## CONTRIBUTIONS

## To the American Colonization Society for June.

## Collections and Donations.

Blountville, Tennessee, Samuel Rhea, donation,	\$5
Little Prairie, Jefferson county, Illinois, Rev. John McMaster,	5
North Carolina, by Rev. Eli S. Hunter, D. D., in a four weeks' tour to that State, including \$23 donations at Petersburg, Va.,	386 55
Maine, by Captain George Barker, agent, \$10 of which by ladies in North Yarmouth, in part to constitute Rev. D. Shepley L. M.	208
Orange county, N. Y., by Rev. C. Cummins, agent,	172
New Hampshire, by Rev. J. B. Pinney, donations to him on a visit to Concord, Natchez, Miss., by Rev. R. R. Gurley, \$2 of which being the proceeds of jewelry by Miss M. Dixon, and \$5 by Mrs. M. Foley,	76 07
Ohio, by Rev. William Wallace, agent, \$63 25 of which collected at Steubenville,	167
White Oak, N. C., from John Moore,	195 75
	5

## \$100 Yearly Subscriptions.

Jacob Towson, Williamsport, Md., 9th payment,	100
James Porter, Louisiana, 2d and 3d payments,	200

## \$50 Yearly Subscriptions.

J. A. Maybin, New Orleans, 4th payment,	50
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## Auxiliary Societies.

New Jersey Society, for ship and outfit,	340 50
Pennsylvania do. do. including \$142 received in April,	287 00
Indiana State Society, by Isaac Coe, Treasurer, \$25 of which being a donation from Elias Stapp, of Madison,	45
Granville (Ohio) Society, S. Spelman, Treasurer, by Dr. W. Richards, of which \$10 is the yearly donation of Sereno Wright, esq.,	89 50
Virginia State Society, B. Brand, Treasurer,	90
Female Colonization Society of Andover, Mass., per Dr. James Warren,	53

## Legacy.

From D. S. Whitney, executor, in part, of the bequest of the late Rev. J. L. Pomeroy, by Lewis Strong, esq.,	500
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\$3,974 87

## African Repository.

John H. Eaton, Agent, New York,	\$40
Rev. Henry Durant, Byfield, Mass.,	4
Dr. M. Smith, New Rochelle, New York,	6
C. W. James, Agent, Cincinnati, Ohio,	55 68
Rev. Joel Manning, Ludlow, Vt.,	2
Robert Davis, Concord, N. H.,	7 50
William Crump, Fredericksburg, Va.,	4

 This work is now subject to only newspaper postage.